THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA — THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 11 — CALGARY, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1932 — No. 11

The Calgary Conference and Its Outcome

By J. S. WOODSWORTH, M.P.,
President of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation

The Great U.F.A. Rally at Drumheller

Premier Brownlee on Problems of Provincial Administration

Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

(Page 16)

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EDITORIAL

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION

During the past month, the outcome of the Calgary Conference, at which the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was provisionally organized, has been more widely discussed in the press than any other subject of national importance with the single exception of the Imperial Conference at Ottawa. We can only touch the fringe of the discussion; in a monthly issue it is impossible to deal adequately with comment and criticism appearing in six Alberta daily newspapers, and in dailies and weeklies in the other eight Provinces.

In some quarters the reception of the new Federation has been friendly; in others non-committal but judicially fair; and, in such periodicals as the *Financial Times* of Montreal (which gives expression to the policies and the hopes and fears of the financial oligarchy that rules the Dominion) derisive, scornful, hostile. The *Calgary Herald*, which is loth to quote friendly comment on the Federation, printed this article in full. In Alberta weeklies there is more favorable than unfavorable comment. Several Alberta editors come out, boldly, in frank advocacy of radical social reconstruction, the need for which is today recognized, not only by the organized Farmers and the political Labor movement, but by distinguished economists in Canadian universities and members of other professions.

* * *

TRANSLATING U.F.A. POLICY INTO ACTION

Most of the opponents of the U.F.A. and critics of the Federation affect to regard the objective of our movement, as proclaimed by manifesto, as something essentially and radically new. In point of fact there is no major item in the program of the Edmonton U.F.A. Conference, and none in the tentative program of the Calgary Conference, which is not a definite expression of the decisions of successive Conventions of the Association. The U.F.A. Executive, both at Edmonton and at Calgary, have simply been devising ways and means of carrying out the mandates of the Convention—of carrying Convention resolutions into the field of action. Have the Alberta daily papers not been familiar with these decisions?

* * *

WHY THE NEW MOVEMENT IS FEARED

If the elected officers of the U.F.A. had been content to regard the Convention decisions merely as pious wishes, not to be taken seriously, there would have been no hostile press barrage. It is because the chosen representatives of the movement have shown their determination to carry principles into practice and policies into action that the decisions of the recent Conference excite fear. The growing constitutional revolt against an economic system which has proved incapable of preserving the masses of the people from want in the midst of abundance is a threat to the old order of things. It need be feared, however, only by those who stand in the way of social readjustment; who prescribe as a remedy for economic anaemia the bleeding of the patient in the name of a spurious "economy"; and who do so in the hope that by lowering the standard of living in Canada and other countries, when that standard should be rapidly rising, they may themselves emerge from the present crisis with all their own privileges not only unimpaired, but actually strengthened. It is because the new Federation has at least real prospects of becoming a formidable force, that the flood gates have been opened to a hostile propaganda which in many instances at least is quite obviously intended to confuse.

* * *

FRIENDLY COMMENT

In marked contrast to the attitude of the *Calgary Herald* and the *Edmonton Journal*, united as they have been for more than twelve years, in opposition to political action by the organized Farmers and Labor, is the re-

(Continued on page 7)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Co-operative Committee's Bulletin

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INCORPORATED

The U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association, Ltd., now takes its place in the co-operative movement in Alberta. The memorandum and articles of the association, signed by ten members of the U.F.A. Board, have been filed in regular form with the Provincial Supervisor of Co-operative Activities. The six members of the U.F.A. Executive are named as trustees of the new organization.

Wide powers to carry on any form of commercial activity on co-operative lines by this step are now vested in the Central U.F.A. For the present, however, there will be no change of policy. The Co-operative Committee of the U.F.A. Board will continue to function through Central Office as a purchasing agency on behalf of the steadily increasing number of constituency and district co-operative organizations and the unattached U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals which engage in co-operative buying. If the present rate of increase and activity is maintained there is no doubt that the farmers of Alberta will, in the near future, exert a real influence in determining the price levels of the principal bulk supplies necessary to living and operations on the farm.

Binder Twine

We have had a splendid season's run in twine orders up to date. The efficiency of our district organization system and its association with Central Office has been amply demonstrated in the face of the keenest competition yet witnessed in this field. Locals who have purchased car lots and require additional supplies are hereby requested to take action in good time before their stocks run out, forwarding to Central Office an estimate of further requirements so that arrangements can be made for shipment without delay.

Fuel and Lubricating Oils

Threshing season is now at hand in many parts of the Province and quite a satisfactory number of communities are raising orders for drum car lots of Red Head oils. A drum car holds sixty to sixty-five full drums, or one hundred and ten half drums, approximately three thousand gallons of lubricating oils. All grades may be shipped; also greases and transmission oils. By co-operating to receive such a shipment a full supply of the heavier grades for threshing and of lighter grades for winter can be secured at low prices.

A fleet of twelve large tank trucks are travelling the roads day and night. The Red Head brand and its association with the U.F.A. and the Alberta Oil Consumers Co-operative, through Great West Distributors, has become well known in hundreds of communities by their constant passing. These trucks, carrying from 1,300 to 2,000 gallons of fuel oils in four compartments of approximately 500 gallons each, are delivering the various grades of gasoline and tractor fuels from Coutts and Turner Valley. Members of our Locals in the vicinity of these cities are asked to note that for a limited period commencing with September 1st a special price due to drum car shipments will prevail on all orders of Red Head oil purchased at these plants. Members taking delivery should not fail to give the name of their Local U.F.A. or Co-operative Association.

The bulk stations of the company are becoming more and more the centre of farmers' trade in Calgary and Edmonton.

An important and necessary factor in successful use of the truck fleet by our co-operating Locals is the gathering of sufficient drums at the time of placing the order or prior thereto, so as to eliminate all delay in delivery.

The availability of cheaper fuel oils in Alberta has without doubt caused many farmers to fail to grasp the significance of our co-operative movement here. It is interesting to note that many communities in the Province of Saskatchewan, after having tested the quality of these products during the past few years, are now urgently demanding service along these lines.

Various Commodities Handled by Central Co-operative

We again draw attention to the fact that in flour, lumber, tires, tubes, threshers belts and rubber hose, batteries, paints, salt, honey, grass seeds, anti-freeze and other chemicals, etc., we are in a position to give service. We are not handling machinery, groceries or dry goods.

COAL

The Co-operative Committee has again established satisfactory connections in the Drumheller, Carbon, Edmonton and Lethbridge coal fields. Special discounts prevail during the month of September, providing an opportunity for saving on the winter supply of coal for those able to avail themselves of the same.

B. C. APPLES

In a circular to Co-operatives and Locals, in behalf of the Co-operative Committee, Mr. Priestley calls attention to the fact that arrangements have been made to handle winter apples co-operatively through the committee. Secretaries are urged to secure orders at once. Fruit will be shipped at the current wholesale price, which the Central Office will watch closely. If orders are received in reasonable time, it will be possible to ship some cars in bulk. Boxed apples, crabs, pears and prunes can be shipped at any time. The minimum weight of bulk cars up to the end of September is 20,000 lbs. and after that 35,000 lbs. Six varieties of apples can be shipped in bulk in each car, including crab apples.

"An important reason why your order should be placed early if you are wanting apples in bulk," reads the circular, "is that the railway companies are not responsible for damage by frost to apples shipped in bulk; hence, all shipments in bulk should be made on or before October 20th."

See your Local secretary about this matter.

Minimum car lots of boxed apples contain from 650 to 700 boxes, and make possible the shipment of other fruits, such as pears and prunes and also winter onions. Vegetables cannot be shipped with bulk apples, and any association wishing to get a quantity of winter onions in a car should order apples in boxes.

The Co-operative movement continues to grow. Men and women in all parts of the civilized world are determined to bridge the gap between producer and consumer by building up co-operative organizations.

The more farmers we can interest in the movement the stronger it will be. What about your district?

NOTE: Convention reports and other news of the organization will be found on page 22 and following pages.

U.F.A. Rally at Drumheller Gives Expression to Vitality of U.F.A. Movement

Large and Enthusiastic Gathering Hears Addresses on Fundamental Problems of Reconstruction by Well-known Leaders —J. S. Woodsworth Gives First Public Speech in Alberta as President of New Federation Under U.F.A. Auspices —President Gardiner, E. J. Garland, Norman F. Priestley, Premier Brownlee, Are Speakers

Attended at both afternoon and evening sessions by approximately 1,500 persons who from time to time showed by enthusiastic applause their appreciation of the analysis of the tasks of the Association by its chosen leaders, and their approval of the plan of action to realise U.F.A. policies which the speakers of the day set forth, the Farmers' Rally held in the Drumheller arena on August 13th marked a most successful beginning of the series of U.F.A. rallies to be held at central points throughout the Province during the fall months.

The rally was the outcome of an invitation from the Mayor and City Council and Board of Trade of Drumheller and every effort had been made by the citizens to provide for the comfort and convenience of the visitors. John M. Wheatley, U.F.A. Director for Bow River, whose ability as chairman contributed much to the success of the day's proceedings, and the various speakers, expressed the thanks of the Association to those who had generously taken the responsibility of making the local arrangements. What they had done, said Mr. Wheatley, was a real contribution to the promotion of a better understanding between the farmers and business people. Speakers at the afternoon session were E. J. Garland, M. P. for Bow River; Premier Brownlee and Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president. In the evening addresses were given by J. S. Woodsworth, President of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, who thus made his first public appearance in Alberta, since his election to the office, under U.F.A. auspices, Robert Gardiner, M.P., President of the U.F.A. W. Norman Smith, editor of *The U.F.A.* spoke briefly at the evening session.

Movement Strong and Vital

In view of the extensive character of the program, Mr. Priestley confined himself to a few introductory remarks, stating that while there were many Association matters which he should like to discuss in detail, he would prefer under the circumstances not to take up much time on this occasion. It had been said by its opponents that the U.F.A. was in a state of decay. "We affirm this afternoon," he said, "with all the conviction of which we are capable, that this is not the case. Our leaders have come back to Central Office or have forwarded to Central Office accounts of meetings held this year characterized by concentrated enthusiasm and energy such as has not been the case for many years—perhaps never since 1921." The Association, while affiliating itself with other groups, was not entering the arena of party politics. The membership of the U.F.A. "called upon the people of the towns and villages to support our program, which has in view a better living, a greater life for all the people."

Garland on Need for Advanced Policies

That the brilliant Parliamentary record of Mr. Garland has been followed with appreciation and approval in the constituency he represents, was attested by the applause which greeted his appearance and punctuated his address on Federal issues. Not hesitating to declare his belief in the necessity for advanced policies, he urged the need in particular for radical change in the monetary system, which, he declared, should be brought under the ownership of the people and administered in their behalf in such fashion as would assure the end of want in the midst of plenty by providing for the distribution to consumers of the products of industry.

Dealing with the present condition of agriculture, Mr. Garland advised farmers to pay what they can but not to worry if they are unable to meet their indebtedness. Wheat prices had shrunk from $319,000,000 in 1929 to $117,000,000 in 1931, and in the same period land values had substantially declined. Agriculture in Canada, since Confederation, had paid higher interest rates than had been paid in any other civilized country, but when the U.F.A. and other members of the Co-operating Groups in Parliament asked that the law which is now on the statute books, limiting bank interest rates to 7 per cent, be enforced by the provision of penalties for its violation, Liberals and Conservatives united in defeating the proposal.

Quoting Sir Basil Blackett, a director of the Bank of England, Mr. Garland said that the world had never been so well equipped as today to supply its population with every need. So much was this the case that Sir Basil had described our vision of the future as "so bright that it dazzles us," and that in this generation and the next there should be no need for any man, woman or child to go without food or clothing or any of the necessities of a tolerable living.

One reason why want and distress existed today, why farmers could not make even the costs of production, was that wealth was concentrated in a few hands. Seventy-four per cent of the income tax was paid by 2.2 per cent of the population.

Mr. Garland showed that by endeavoring to maintain the Canadian dollar close to parity with the United States currency, the Dominion Government contributed heavily to the poverty of agriculture. Argentina, whose currency was below par with the British pound sterling, received roughly $60 for every ten pounds paid by British buyers of wheat from that country; while Canada obtained only $41. The position of the Australian exporter was similar to that of the exporter from the Argentina. The Canadian wheat grower was thus at a great disadvantage, since the greater part of his produce was sold on the export market. Agriculture had lost $60,000,000 during the current year by reason of the Government's effort to maintain the myth of the gold standard.

The speaker briefly reviewed a number of the pledges made to the Canadian people by Mr. Bennett in order to win power in 1930, including the promise that if he were made Premier "not a man or woman in Canada who wanted work but would have work." The Prime Minister's failure to make good these pledges had been tragic and colossal.

In conclusion, Mr. Garland outlined the program of the League for Social Reconstruction, showing its close similarity to the programs of the U.F.A. and the Labor groups comprising the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, and pointing out that it had the support of many outstanding leaders in Canada's intellectual life in the universities and elsewhere.

Evening Session

When Mr. Wheatley opened the evening session at the appointed time the long rows of seats in the arena were filled to capacity, and the crowd which continued to file into the building for some time after the meeting began stood in all the gangways which intersect the galleries of seats.

W. Norman Smith, editor of *The U.F.A.*, was introduced by Mr. Priestley, who referred to his services to the organization as editor of the official organ for the past eleven years. Mr. Smith expressed his appreciation of the privilege of serving "the greatest organization of its kind on the American continent" and of being associated with the new Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, in whose ideals he had believed for thirty years. He paid a tribute to the City of Drumheller, who had given expression to their desire for friendly relations with the farming community, and to the *Drumheller Mail*, which had assisted in making the rally so successful. In conclusion, Mr. Smith urged the imperative need for searching and radical thought and resolute effort at this time.

J. S. Woodsworth Speaks

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was the subject of an eloquent address by J. S. Woodsworth, M.P.

(Continued on page 10)

Premier Brownlee's address at the Drumheller Rally is reported at length on page 8. The Premier reviewed with considerable detail the problems of Provincial administration, and no effort has been made to deal with all the principal points in his address.

"The Co-operative Commonwealth"

An Examination of the Objective of the U.F.A. Movement as Defined by the Annual Convention

By the EDITOR

Are Bankers "Ultimate Owners of All Property"?

In the second clause of the definition of "The Co-operative Commonwealth" adopted by the last Annual Convention, stress is laid upon the dominating role played by finance in the control of all economic and industrial life. I have already quoted this clause in full, and have cited in support of the assertion that "the key to economic power is possessed by those who are in control of the mechanism of finance," the authority of the present Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald. I had intended to pass on at once to deal with other clauses in the definition; but as a clear and positive recognition of the need for social control of financial mechanism and of financial policy is essential to intelligent effort to bring about a transition from Capitalism to the Co-operative Commonwealth, it may be worth while to deal with this matter more fully.

The writer of an article which appeared in *The New Age* of August 18th, 1932, sets forth in sixteen paragraphs the reasons why, in his opinion, "the ultimate owners of all property, whether pledged for loans or not, are the bankers." If the process of reasoning by which this conclusion is arrived at be sound, then it must be admitted that those who control the banking system are in fact the supreme arbiters of the destiny of every country. I therefore suggest that, even at the expense of a little trouble, readers of *The U.F.A.* examine closely the argument presented below. To do so will save a great deal of trouble and explanation later. It may enable them to establish, definitely, the case for the transfer of control to a disinterested body responsible only to the people, and concerned only to ensure an effective distribution to the people, as consumers, of the food, clothing and shelter and other good things of life which industry can provide in super-abundance.

The Argument in Sixteen Paragraphs

The article from *The New Age* bears the title "The Ultimate Ownership of Property," and reads as follows:

(1) When the late Dr. Walter Leaf, in denial of the statement that "banks create credit," declared that it was the borrowers who created it, he committed himself to the generalization that *all credits in circulation are debts to the banks.*

(2) Up to the present time the banks have never issued credits except as loans.

(3) These loans ultimately rest on the security of the physical property made by the community. (By physical property it is intended to include all goods and services together with the organization and other means of making or performing them.)

(4) Although in practice the security deposited by borrowers is a paper document, *the document represents physical property*—or it would not be a security.

(5) It is true that the banker is not primarily concerned with the physical banking of the loan and security. He does not contemplate receiving repayment in the form of physical property, but in the form in which he makes the loan, i.e., financial credit.

(6) Nevertheless the possibility of his getting the financial credit back from the borrower depends on the borrower's (who of course has disbursed it on borrowing it) getting it back out of the community; and the borrower can only do that by selling them physical property.

(7) But (by par. 1) the financial credit paid to the borrower for that physical property is credit owing to the bank in other quarters, and this credit (by par. 4) is based on the security of other forms of physical property in other quarters.

(8) Comprehensively, then, all credit in circulation represents the banks' potential ownership of all physical property in existence.

(9) The credits spent in the past on making physical property now existing amounts to many times the amount of credit now circulating.

(10) The price at which it can be sold cannot exceed the total amount of credit in circulation. (Property can't "fetch" more money than exists to be fetched.)

(11) The total realisable value of all property is ultimately the same figure as total outstanding bank-loans at any given time.

(12) Bank-loans create the price-value of property. Repayments of bank-loans destroy such value.

(13) The collective property of a community who owe nothing to the banks has no money-value; for the community have no money.

(14) In a monetary economy property with no monetary value has no effective use-value. No money, no production, no consumption.

(15) The ownership of property lies in the effective control of its use; not in the legal title to use it.

(16) The ultimate owners of all property, whether pledged for loans or not, are the bankers.

PERVERTING PUBLIC OPINION

"Study the public opinion of any nation, and one becomes terrified by the ease with which it is capable of perversion. France 'the historic enemy' becomes the 'natural friend' overnight. We discover the 'soul of Russia' in 1914, and insist on 'her natural barbarity' in 1918 after the Bolsheviks have seized power."—Harold J. Laski, London University.

The Economic Conference and After

By the EDITOR

The Imperial Economic Conference has come and gone. It has been given wide publicity in the press. Its outcome has been hailed as a great achievement. In innumerable articles and interviews the public has been told that it marks the first step towards emergence from the economic crisis—the crisis, that is to say (the phrase will bear repetition until the criminal folly of it has been fully realized) of Want in the Midst of Plenty. The Conference marks no such step.

* * *

Since it did not come to grips with the causes of the breakdown of the machinery of distribution; since it did not attempt to deal with the vital issue of the day—the provision of means to enable consumers to obtain the food, clothing and shelter and comforts which the industrial machine can produce in superabundance—it would be folly to expect that the Conference could make any lasting contribution to the revival of industry. It confined itself almost entirely to tinkering with tariffs. It sought to provide ways and means of diverting somewhat the channels of international trade. That, of course, might be worth doing. If it should involve substantial reductions in the Canadian tariff, it would lighten somewhat for the time being the well-nigh intolerable burdens borne by Canada's primary industry. But whether Premier Bennett did or did not succumb to the pressure of the manufacturers whose interests the present Government, even more than its predecessor, has been at all times anxious to serve to the detriment of agriculture, is not yet publicly known. The nature and extent of the reductions to which he has agreed have not been divulged. If any measure of relief be given to the masses of farm producers and consumers the people will be thankful. But even if the Conference had gone so far as to establish Free Trade throughout the Empire, it would not have touched fundamental issues. In the United States more than 120,000,000 people enjoy all the advantages of "Imperial Free Trade"; and they are suffering from the effects of the depression probably more than we.

* * *

The one committee of the Conference that might have given guidance along the road to reconstruction was the committee on Monetary policy; and the committee contented itself with a few generalizations and a recommendation that policy be determined by "international action," in other words, by the financial groups which have dominated every economic conference since the world war and will undoubtedly dominate the next.

* * *

I do think I underestimate the importance of the tariff. I believe that the lowering of the tariff is highly desirable in the interests of agriculture. If Mr. Bennett has consented to slash, drastically, the duties which in recent sessions he has raised "as high as Haman's gallows," against British as well as foreign

products, he will deserve credit for his conversion. But has he? He promised to cure unemployment and most of our other evils by raising the tariff and his remedy has failed; and a frank recognition that he was mistaken in his diagnosis would be welcome. He will have to make some pretty heavy cuts to bring the tariff against British goods down to the level at which he found it. It remains to be seen whether he has had the courage to do so. There is nothing in the published reports to lead to the belief that he has departed in any effective way from high tariff policy.

* * *

The cattle industry may gain by the removal of the restrictions against the admission of live cattle to Great Britain. The British delegation pledged their Government to raise the tariff against various other farm products, while continuing to grant free admission to products from Canada, and it is possible that there may be some advantage here, at the expense of British consumers.

* * *

The advantages to Canada of a British tariff against foreign wheat are dubious, but here again, it will be necessary to wait and see. This matter is discussed in the Wheat Pool Section by the Pool publicity director.

* * *

The tariff policy which would confer the greatest benefit on Canada's primary industry was stated by Stanley Baldwin at the opening of the Conference. "There are two ways in which increased preference can be given," he said, ". . . either by lowering tariffs among ourselves or by raising them against others. . . . Let us aim at the lowering rather than the raising of barriers."

Hitherto the effect of Mr. Bennett's tariff policy has been mainly to increase the cost of production to the farmers and the cost of living to everybody. As the *Farmers' Sun* of Toronto has pointed out, "the consumer has been 'protected' from the benefits of the fall in wholesale prices," and thus, in spite of the tendency to lower prices due to the depression, has had to pay more, in some cases, than he would have had to pay two years ago.

Some of the increased duties and other taxes on textiles are itemized by the *Farmers' Sun* as follows:

	1930 %	1932 %
Cotton printed piece goods	16	48½
Cotton pillow cases	16	49½
Cotton sheets	16	50½
Cotton towels	15	53½
Unbleached cotton fabrics	13½	39½
White flannelette	16	48½
Cotton art-silk fabric	25	73
Axminster carpets	23	92½

A few other items might be added, such as these:

Wool Blankets	21½	92
Wool piece goods, in the grey	11	49½
Wool Fabrics, high grade suitings	25	69½
Wool coats, special English materials	26	82½
Wool Suits, English worsted	26	56½
Knitted sweaters	11	43½
Wool hosiery	25	79
Earthenware articles	19½	43½
Boots and shoes	16½	29½

* * *

These are just a few instances among many. All along the line the high tariffs introduced by Mr. Bennett have tended to make the costs of living and the costs of production higher than they otherwise would have been for the farmers and the mass of Canadians. It will be interesting when Parliament meets to see just how far Mr. Bennett has been willing (or should we say able?) to go in the matter of effective tariff reduction. If he does make really effective reductions, he will be deserving of credit.

* * *

The collapse of the prices of farm products had begun before Mr. Bennett came into office, and Western agriculture would be in distress today even if he had lowered instead of raising the tariff. The root cause of depression lies much deeper; and its removal is to be found only in such measures of financial and economic reconstruction as the U.F.A. and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation are seeking. But the artificial bolstering of the costs of living has meant an added burden of debt at a time when debt was already ruinously heavy.

* * *

As has been stated, the committee of the Conference on Monetary and Currency problems delivered a report confined to orthodox generalities and a recommendation that the solution of these problems should be sought in "international action." I think the comment of *The New English Weekly* of London, England, is to the point and worthy of quotation:

"Of the statement on Monetary policy made by the Ottawa Conference," states this paper, "it may be said that if the voice is the Government's, the hand is unmistakably the banks'. No more irrelevant document has ever been put forward as a cure or even as an alleviative of a world galloping to disaster. Everyone now knows that the central problem before the world and of each nation in it is the distribution of its superabundant production; and everybody not crazy about Money must agree that the only proper objective of a social Monetary policy is to facilitate consumption equally with production. The banks' statement at Ottawa, however, recognizes neither truism. . . . As if to remind the delegates that even a sterling area, let alone a national area, is too small game for a Money monopoly aiming at nothing less than world control, the statement repeatedly affirms the banks' policy of internationalism. Let no wretched nation, though fully equipped to provide for itself and, indeed, under an increasing obligation to do so, imagine for a moment that the world's monetary rulers intend to let it. Only by subservience to an international standard controlled by the banks is any nation to be permitted to keep house for itself, even though its larders may be rotting with production. It will surely be impossible for any plain person to fail to realize after this the settled and sure unalterable policy of the world's masters. It is to establish a branch central bank in every nation *under the final control of a world central bank whose personnel and policy are beyond the reach of any legislature whatever, national or international.* From one point of view it is the logical end of every power, given the absence of effective opposition, to universalize itself; and the money power is no exception to the rule. The easy success of the money power in obtaining its aim, however, argues such a lack of resistance among its victims that the nations can truly be regarded as sheep bleating for the slaughter."

* * *

International Money is desirable in many ways. It is becoming increasingly apparent, however, that today finance is not one of them. The peril to which *The New English Weekly* calls attention is, I think, real; and the member groups of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation will, no doubt, watch vigilantly the proceedings of the coming world economic conference, whose "failure" from the standpoint of the great banking houses, would be preferable to the strengthening of the present irresponsible financial government. Any attempt to impair the financial autonomy of Canada should be vigorously opposed. Unless it be opposed—and opposed effectively—the Federation groups, even with the mandate of an overwhelming majority of the people of Canada behind them, might well find it impossible in the future to carry into effect the most vital sections of their program.

The road to a sound internationalism—to the establishment in days to come of the Co-operative Commonwealth in all countries—lies today, it would seem, through financial nationalism.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

sponse to the announcement of the agreement reached on the occasion of the Calgary Conference of another Southam newspaper—the *Ottawa Citizen*. The *Citizen* is editorially one of the outstanding dailies of the Dominion. It is frequently quoted by its sister newspapers in Alberta and elsewhere. Here, however, is a recent editorial utterance, published in abbreviated form, which, so far as we have noticed, these papers have not considered worthy of reproduction:

"There are possibilities," stated the *Citizen* shortly after the Calgary Conference, "in the new political organization launched at Calgary. United Farmers and Labor representatives agreed to work together for the purpose of readjusting the present economic system. They would aim to bring about the improvement through Parliament."

The *Citizen* goes on to state that the Farmers and Labor can answer those who contend that a better economic system may be inaugurated through the two old political parties, by pointing out "that Conservatives are fundamentally opposed to any such readjustment, while the Liberal party will do nothing until it is forced to take action for the sake of retaining office." The editorial concludes: "The Co-operative Commonwealth can be welcomed at least as a genuine effort to readjust the machinery of production, distribution and exchange without smashing it."

We regret that space is lacking to quote editorial references from many other periodicals of independent outlook, commending the formation of the Federation and wishing it success.

* * *

A sure index to the intensity of public interest in any issue of the times is to found in the correspondence columns. It is noteworthy that the "letters to the editor" sections of the dailies contain today a great many communications on the Federation. According to our observation, the letters in support of the movement preponderate; these generally bear the signatures of the writers, while attacks on the Federation are frequently anonymous. Let it be said that in the daily papers previously mentioned, which are opposed to our movement, a large number of letters, in which the case for social reconstruction through the Federation is ably presented, are appearing from time to time.

Premier Brownlee Delivers Powerful Address on Issues of the Day at Drumheller Rally

Major Task of Present Age Is to Bring About "More Equitable Distribution of This World's Goods"—Premier Challenges Government's Critics to Show Any Instance of Extravagance or Waste in Management of Province's Affairs —Costs of Government Less in Alberta Than in Any Other Western Province

Declaring that the great social struggle of the present age is a "battle for a more equitable distribution of this world's goods," and that "we have now entered upon that battle," Premier J. E. Brownlee, in an address at the afternoon session of the U.F.A. Rally in Drumheller on August 13th, made a powerful presentation of the case for vital economic and social change. He described himself as whole-heartedly in agreement with many features of an analysis of the problem of social reconstruction presented by E. J. Garland, M.P., in a preceding address, and expressed his conviction that "the credit system which has been built up in this country is due for a change, and a very decided change." He paid a high tribute to the work of the Federal U.F.A. group at Ottawa, and in a clear, convincing outline of the powers and limitations of a Provincial administration under the constitution of Canada, showed that in respect to many of the fundamental tasks of reconstruction power to act lies not with any Provincial Government, but with the Federal authorities.

Dealing with the financial record of the Government, the Premier declared that Alberta today "*is in the soundest position of any Province West of the Great Lakes*". He quoted the Citizens Research Bureau of Ontario to the effect that the costs of government in Alberta are less than those of any other Province West of the Great Lakes. He called upon the critics of the Government to abandon vague generalities, and to come to grips with details; for, he asserted, "we still await the first definite, detailed challenge of our administration, showing where we have been extravagant or wasteful in the management of the business affairs of the Province."

Mr. Brownlee received a very cordial reception from the large audience—an audience mainly representative of the rural people who had come in by car from the surrounding country, but including also a large number of the citizens of Drumheller.

In opening he referred to the invitation from the City Council and Board of Trade of Drumheller which had been responsible for the holding of the rally, and said that he knew of no movement that had greater possibilities for good than movements which were now beginning to take shape looking to the closer association of rural and urban people. "For after all," he said, "whatever may be said of the differences between rural and urban populations in the rest of the world, here there can be no basic difference, and there is no reason why there should not be the closest co-operation and the most sincere goodwill between those who live in the urban and rural parts."

The premier referred to Mr. Woodsworth as "probably the most effective single member in the House of Commons," and to the very fine record he had established during his years of service there.

Limitations of Provincial Powers

"I would like," he continued "to take just a moment or two to speak—in order that there may be some clarification of your thought—of some of the limitations of the work of Provincial Governments. I think that in a time like this, when our people are worrying about economic affairs and therefore worrying about matters of administration, Federal or Provincial, that there is apt to be a confusion of thought, and a striking out blindly against all of those who are engaged in governmental affairs, whether those are able to do anything whatsoever with respect to many matters about which they complain.

"Those of us who represent on this platform the Provincial affairs of Alberta must come before you and take the position that however strongly we may feel on some of the questions discussed this afternoon and this evening, we can only speak as citizens, but so far as actual power to remedy some of the evils and weaknesses which we feel may exist, we have no more than the man on the farm—as far as law-making is concerned.

"If you feel that there is something wrong with the monetary system of Canada, with the administration of credit, with the supervision of banks and banking, please don't turn your wrath against the Provincial Government; because we have absolutely no power whatsoever to deal with those particular questions—I have absolutely no power, with the support of my cabinet and the Legislature, to issue a dollar bill. Some are fancying that there is a growing division between those of us who take care of Provincial affairs and those who represent the U.F.A. in the Dominion House. Now I listened with the greatest pleasure to Mr. Garland's address, and I want to say very definitely that in much of his analysis of what is wrong with the economic system of the world and of Canada I find myself in wholehearted agreement. For example, I believe personally, as a citizen, that the credit system that has been built up in this country is due for a change and a very decided change. I am in favor of inflation, as Mr. Garland is in favor of inflation—not wild inflation. And I may say too that I think Canada today is suffering all of the evils that might be brought about by inflation, and is receiving none of the benefits. It is a remarkable thing that when the United States Senate decided recently to put into effect a measure of inflation, the announcement of that policy did not change the rate of exchange between Canada and the United States by a fraction of one cent. I said to myself, 'There must be something else that is causing the present disparity in prices between Canada and the U. S.'; and I am of the opinion that a moderate amount of inflation, such as deciding to help the farmer to pay some of his debts by a bonus (and there was not a single reason for a wheat bonus last year which doesn't apply at least as much today) and putting into circulation that much new money, would be beneficial.

Should Abandon Gold Standard

"I find myself in agreement with Mr. Garland when he advocates that Canada should go off the gold standard. I believe that Canada, insofar as payments to the United States are concerned, is off the gold standard; and if we are off the gold standard to some extent, should we not consider how much worse we would be, or how much better, if we went off altogether?

"Further I agree with Mr. Garland when he made the statement that the farmer of Western Canada is trying to carry on under a higher interest rate than the agriculturalist of almost every other country. For all we know, the next five or ten years may see the war of wheat in the world, in which the greater business will go to the nation which can produce its wheat at the lowest price. Certainly one of the very first essentials in cost in the production of that commodity is the question of interest rates, and I stand foursquare in saying that I believe the time has come when we have to consider an entirely new scheme of credits for agriculture.

"BUT THESE THINGS ARE NOT IN THE CONTROL OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

"Some of you are interested in the unemployment situation. The very fact that we have no control over finance puts us, as a Province, in a position in which, whether we like it or not, we have to shape our unemployment policies according to the financial conditions we face. I am given, under our present system, a certain line of credit, and with that line of credit, and with the resources that come to me from taxation, I have to carry on, with my colleagues, as we can, and can only buy what we pay for. I am handicapped, and my Ministers are handicapped, by conditions and policies over which we have no control.

"We have no control over policies of trade and commerce; and so, even though we may feel that the present system of distribution of our products to the countries of the world is capable of much improvement, we are powerless. In Saskatchewan, as we know, a bill to provide for the compulsory marketing

(Continued on page 20)

The Calgary Conference and Its Outcome

By J. S. WOODSWORTH, M.P.
President of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation

The success of the Calgary Conference was so much greater than we had dared to hope that perhaps for a day or two we were a bit intoxicated. "The impossible" had actually taken place—Farmer and Labor united on the basis of an effort to establish in Canada the new social order. Surely our dreams had come true! Of course there was "the morning after." Sober considerations began to weigh heavily. After all the organization was only provisional: although the hope was that the Federation would become Canada-wide, the delegates came almost exclusively from the Western Provinces: the mutual prejudices of the rank and file farmers and industrial workers would be hard to overcome: we were starting with not a dollar in the treasury—and an immense task ahead. Sober considerations, indeed!

Nearly a month has now elapsed. What now of the new venture? On the whole the public response has been decidedly favorable. Certain interested journals have made light of our achievement or have sought to point out difficulties or to enter a wedge of discord. That was to be expected, but on the whole the press has been fair both in its reports of the Conference and in its editorial comment.

Within the Farmer and Labor organizations there have been some misgivings—"Labor is to become the tail of the U. F. A. Kite"; "the Farmer organization has been captured by Labor" and similar fears, however contradictory, have been expressed, but the steady-going, thoughtful people—especially those who, through Hansard, have followed the work of the Independent groups in the House—have expressed great encouragement. "At last we can present a united front to the powerful capitalistic system; at last we can make an effective Dominion-wide appeal to the electorate; at last we are getting into a position where the common people can make a bid for political power—and the situation is desperate; something must be done."

Most encouraging of all have been the letters of congratulation and promised support that have come in from all sorts and conditions living in all parts of Canada. Many outside the Farmer and Labor organizations, disgusted alike with the old political parties but heretofore with nowhere to go, are anxious to know how they can get in on the new movement. Undoubtedly the formation of the Federation will greatly strengthen the existing organizations. These will no longer stand in isolation but are seen to be units in a far-reaching movement with a policy that is growing directly out of the desperate economic straits in which the majority find themselves today.

The Federation starts without any financial backing, but it has assets that the old parties might well envy. Influential groups in our universities and even among business and professional men are realizing keenly the need for social reconstruction. The old parties offer them nothing but the old slogans, "Free Trade," "Higher Protection" and the like. These groups are now turning to the Federation as a possible organization which they can support.

Even some of the churches are showing a sympathy not often extended to a political organization. Only a few days ago in Edmonton the School of Religion, an institution of the United Church, invited the President of the Federation to lecture on "The Co-operative Commonwealth" and selected the Secretary of the Federation to act as chairman. Of course, personal and local factors were largely responsible for this, but it was significant that the platform of the new Federation corresponded so closely to the declaration of principles set forth by this particular religious body.

Can it be that at last politics are ceasing to be a party game and are becoming vital? Is it possible that at last our public policies are to be solidly based on sound morals and enlightened economic understanding? Is it possible that at last we are on the eve of a great crusade—a fight against entrenched injustice; a struggle for the economic emancipation of the great masses of our people; the laying of abiding foundations for a social structure in which our children may have a chance that they are now denied?

If so, then, despite all obstacles, ultimate success is assured.

But remember, this is not the job of a few "leaders." Every last man must do his bit—and every woman too!

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

WHEAT UTILIZATION IN THE U.S.A.

During the past crop year the utilization of wheat within the United States amounted to 738,706,000 bushels. Exports of wheat were 96,724,000 bushels and flour 39,000,000. This makes a grand total of wheat consumed in the United States and wheat exported of 872,430,000 bushels.

* * *

1931-32 ALBERTA POOL ELEVATOR OPERATIONS

R. D. Purdy, in a circular letter to Pool members, states:

"During the crop year just closed, Alberta Wheat Pool handled through the elevator facilities and over the platform, a total of approximately 42,000,000 bushels of all grains, with financial results which we consider will be regarded as reasonably satisfactory to our members. Further, in handling this large volume of grain along the lines which appear to have been accepted as satisfactory to our patrons, such has demonstrated reasonably clearly the ability of our organization to satisfactorily meet competition under open market methods. We would again emphasize the fact that our organization is equipped in every way to handle coarse grains as well as wheat on any basis provided for under the Canada Grain Act as desired by the grower."

* * *

A POLICY OF CANDOR

Alberta Wheat Pool has followed a policy of complete frankness in its dealings with Pool members. Nothing of importance has been concealed from the membership and there has been no particular window-dressing to make things appear different from what they really are. Alberta Pool has followed this policy in the belief that the fullest kind of publicity is the only policy to pursue in a truly co-operative organization. The members are given the facts and left to form their own judgment.

Sending out to each member concerned in the 1929 overpayment a statement of his position relative to that overpayment was an act which the Alberta Pool officials considered in all fairness to be due to the members. It would have been quite easy to have followed a different policy and to have concealed the members' positions. There are scores of corporations in Canada today who are taking very good care to keep their stockholders and those financially interested in their companies in the dark. In fact many dare not inform these people of their exact position. They are simply afraid to do so.

It is true that some members of the Alberta Pool have misconstrued the action of sending out these statements and possibly some harm has resulted. Some members have got the erroneous idea the statements are a demand for payment. This, of course, is far from the truth. The Alberta Wheat Pool's arrangement for repayment of the 1929 overpayment provides that the money required shall come from the earnings of Pool elevators. No individual member has, or shall be asked to contribute his deficiency in cash. The one thing which each member is asked to do is to aid the Pool elevators through his patronage to make the required payment to the Government.

Time will tell whether the Alberta Pool is right or wrong in following this policy of open candor with its members. Up to the present this organization has been rewarded by increased confidence and loyalty on the part of the great majority of its members. They feel that a trust has been placed upon them and seek to justify it.

PLEDGED TO SUPPORT CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Both the Republican and Democratic parties of the United States included in their platform planks in support of co-operative marketing. The Republican policy is stated as follows: "The Republican party pledges itself to the principle of assistance to co-operative marketing associations owned and controlled by the farmers themselves through the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, which will be promptly amended or modified as experience shows to be necessary in order to accomplish the object set forth in the preamble of that Act."

The Democratic party defines its agricultural policy as follows: "We favor the restoration of agriculture, the nation's basic industry; better financed farm mortgages; the extension and development of farm co-operative movements; effective control of crop supplies so that our farmers may have the full benefit of the domestic markets; the enactment of every constitutional method that will enable the farmers to receive for their basic farm commodities prices in excess of cost."

* * *

POOLING WHEAT

Taking everything into consideration, the results of the operation of the 1931-32 Pool were satisfactory in view of market conditions. It is suggested that grain growers might be well advised to pool at least a proportion of their wheat in the 1932-33 pool.

The present method of pooling gives assurance of an average price over the year. It eliminates a great deal of worry on the part of the grower and relieves him from carrying charges and interest that oftentimes prove burdensome. Further, the method of payment provides payments of cash at certain periods of the year when it is more urgently needed.

The low prices prevailing have prevented many from pooling their wheat; at the same time a large number of wheat growers realize that they would have been much better off if their wheat had been in last year's Pool. The final payment made by the Alberta Pool during August proved an exceedingly welcome thing to those who received it.

Remember that nothing spectacular is promised to those who place their wheat in the 1932-33 Pool. The only assurance given is that an average price over the year will be paid. We ask that members give this matter careful consideration and that at least they place a proportion of their wheat in the 1932-33 Pool.

* * *

CONCLUDE ARRANGEMENTS

Representatives from the Western Pools were in Ottawa during the latter part of August making arrangements with the Federal Government for the handling of the 1932 crop. Negotiations with the Government were concluded satisfactorily and the initial payment for wheat to be pooled will shortly be announced.

The Federal Government agreed to continue the financial arrangements which were in effect last year in so far as Pool Elevators is concerned. The handling of a large volume of wheat necessitates very extensive credits and these will be guaranteed by the Federal Government. Last year the Pool elevator systems in all three provinces were operated with considerable success. The arrangements with the Federal Government were satisfactory in every respect. This coming crop year, with similar arrangements in effect, success at least equal to that of last year is anticipated.

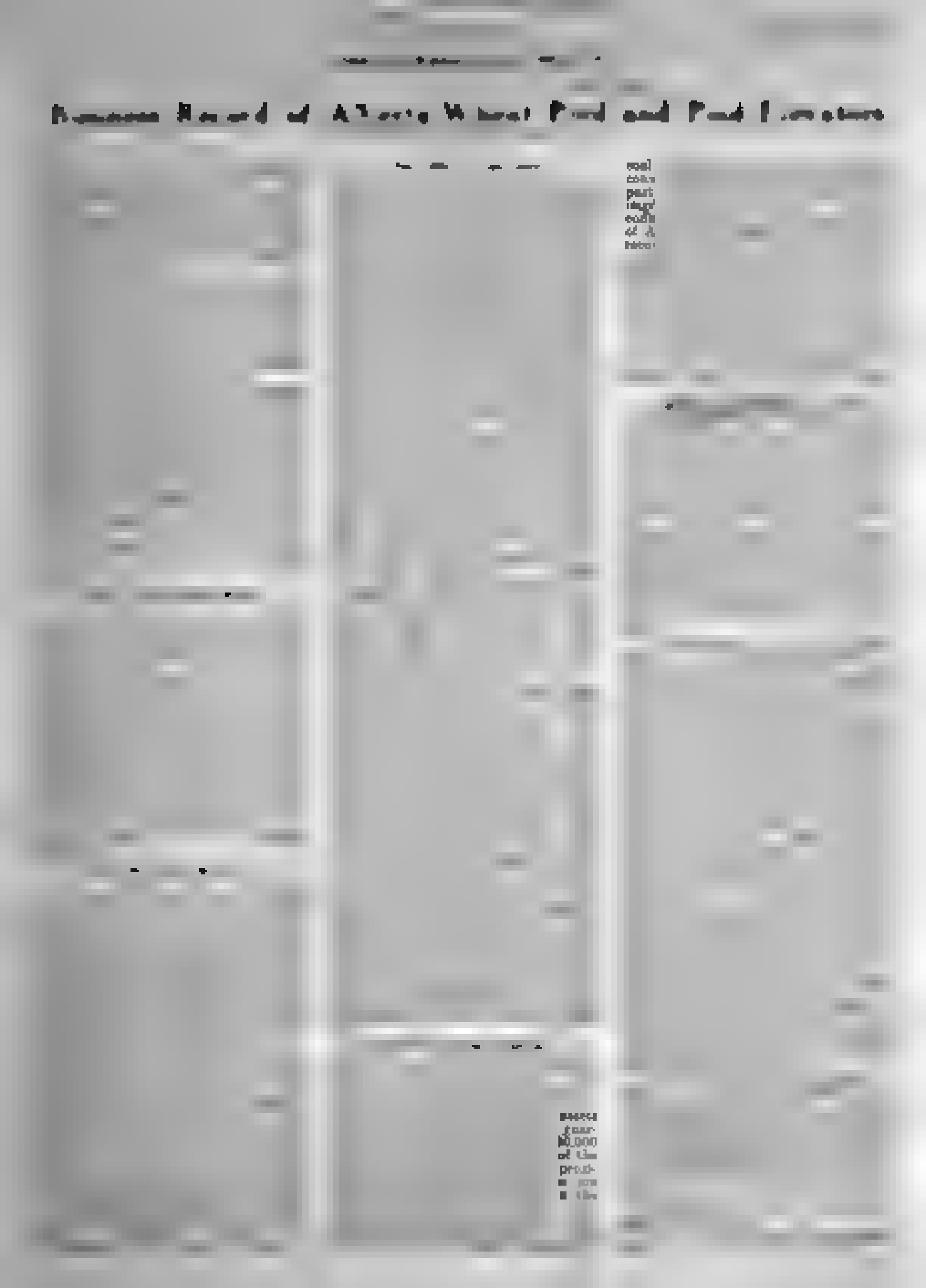
Wheat Pool Delegates Election

1932-33 Initial Pool Payments

Spring

Winter

Production Record of Alberta Natural Pool and Pool Extensions



Final 1931-32 Wheat Pool Payment Made

U.S.A. Department of Agriculture Estimate of 1932 Wheat Production

Interests of the United Farm Women

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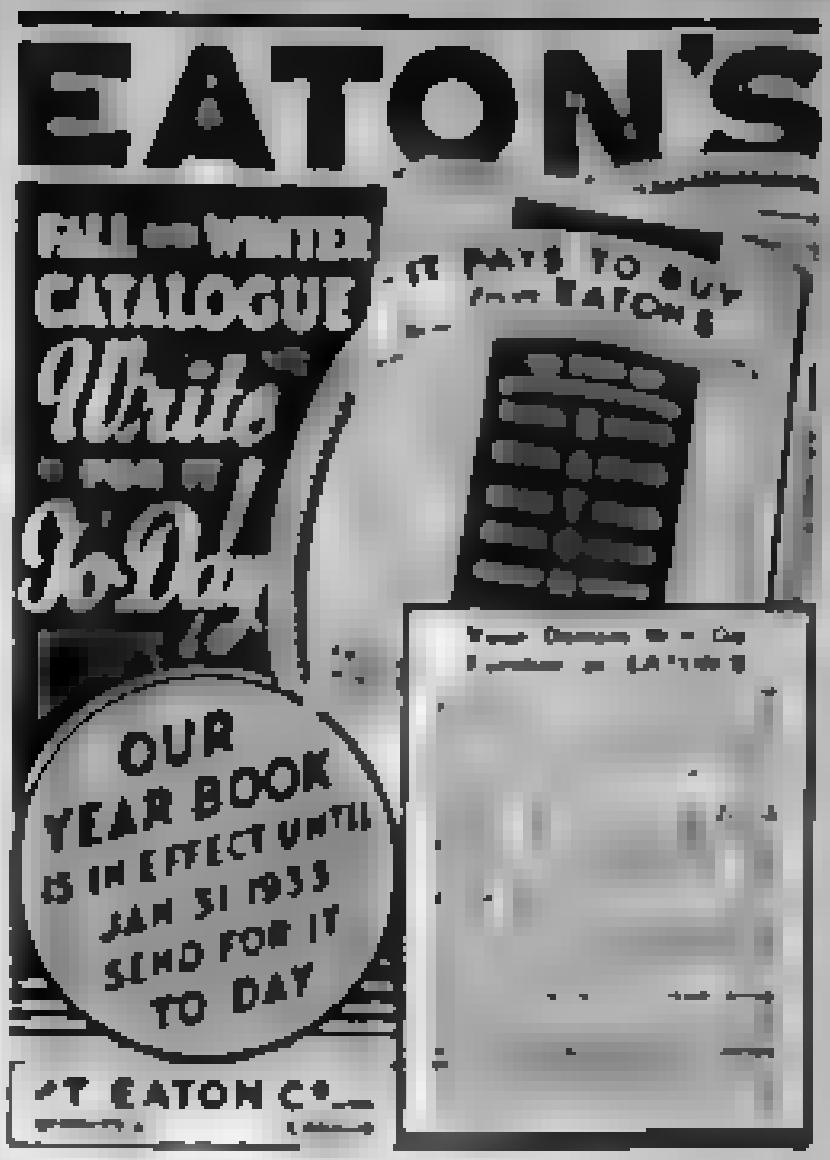


Above all,

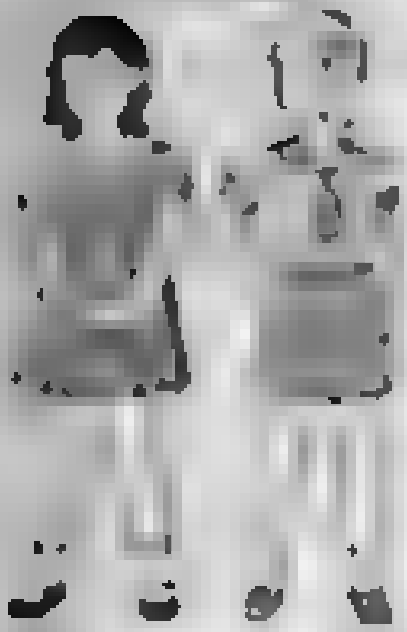
SECURITY

BANK OF MONTREAL

Nanaimo Local
Adv. A resolution
Advice to married

Death of Former U.F.W.A. Secretary

The U.F.A. Pattern Department



Nanaimo Hospital

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more salt in per cent solution to repair any after the hours

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U. F. A. Junior Activities

The Necessity for Social Reconstruction

Parents - Students

SPRAINS

MINARD'S LINIMENT

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Kingdom to Canada and other countries in the British Commonwealth include a preference on wheat equivalent to five cents a bushel, to be given by means of a tariff against foreign wheat; free entry of eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products for at least three years, which means a preference, at present exchange rates, of about 3 cents a pound for butter, from 2 to 3½ cents a dozen on eggs and 15 per cent on cheese; preferences on fresh and dried fruits; preference on unwrought copper of about 3.3 cents per lb.; continuation for six years of the present preference on raw tobacco of about 30 cents per lb.

The new plan includes a promise by the United Kingdom that measures will be taken to check dumping of foreign goods.

In return, Canada gives new or increased margins of preference to the United Kingdom on 480 unspecified items, which are understood to be in the iron and steel, textile, chemical, glass and other schedules; promises appointment of a tariff board which will review applications for the United Kingdom; agrees that duties against United Kingdom products will not be increased except via recommendation of the tariff board; promises abolition of existing exchange dumping duties, and modification of regulations on the importation of pedigree stock from the U.K. These items, compared in each case with U.K. producers receiving all opportunity of reasonable competition in Canadian markets, and in order to protect against British product being given unfair advantage, reasonably secured opportunities for success.

Treaties With Other Empire Countries

Details of the treaty between Canada and South Africa have not been made public, but it provides for additional tariff reductions on a wide range of British and South Africa and automobiles from Canada, and is understood to provide for additional preferences of Canadian exports to South Africa.

The treaty between Canada and Southern Rhodesia provides for preferential treatment of imports into Canada of tropical fruits and agriculture produce and in return Southern Rhodesia is to give duty concessions on some Canadian products, not specified as to be published reports.

Under the terms of the treaty with the Irish Free State, Canada agrees to grant the same tariff preferences as the United Kingdom will receive under the new agreement, and in return the Free State undertakes to give Canadian goods no more favorably than those from any other country.

In addition to the treaty with Canada, the United Kingdom concluded no other trade treaties and agreements were made between South Africa and the Irish Free State and South Africa and New Zealand. Negotiations were also opened for trade treaties between Canada and Eire and Canada and Newfoundland. Delegations were represented with representatives of Australia and New Zealand looking to adjustments of the treaties made with Canada earlier this year.

Other matters discussed by the conference included monetary policy, on which a report was published, and the Empire Marketing Board.

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CAPITAL AND RESERVE [illegible] TOTAL ASSETS OVER [illegible]

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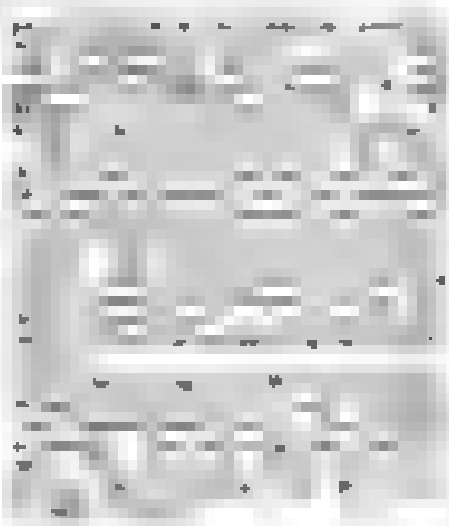
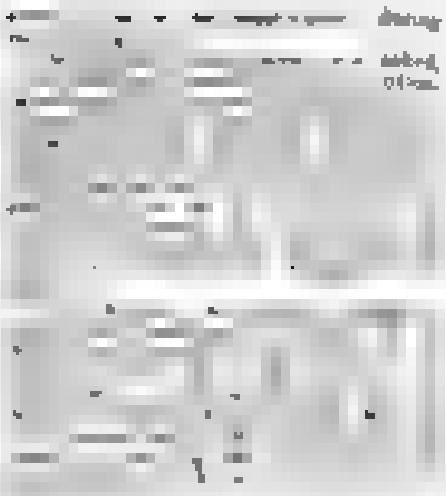
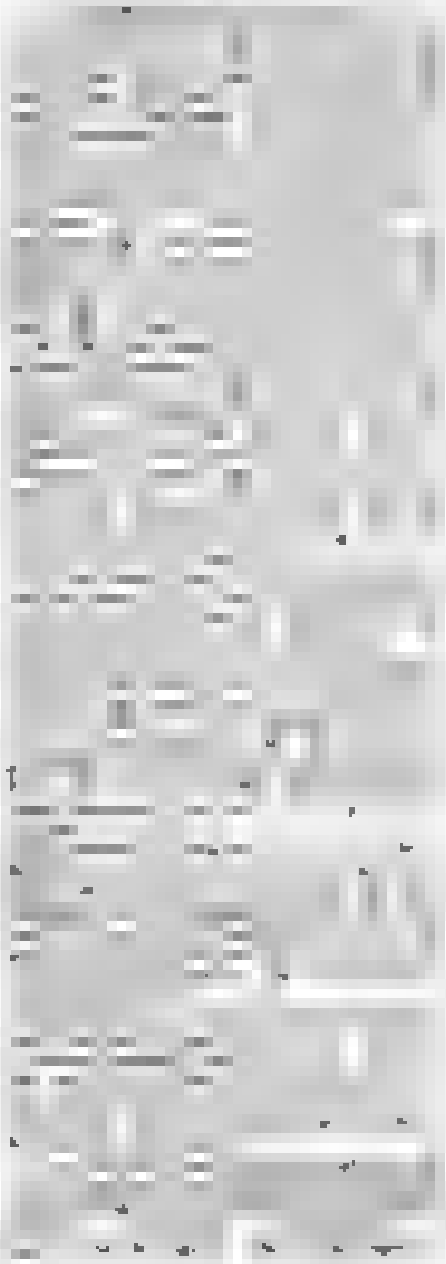
U.F.A. Constituency Conventions







pendent kept the life boat manned, with two capable swimmers, to guard against any untoward accident.

Vermilion

Discontinuance of the granting of homesteads, and substitution of a system of 99-year leases was urged in a resolution passed by the annual convention of the Vermilion U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association. The Convention voted to ask for the appointment of boards of arbitration to act between debtors and creditors, and to request the Provincial Government to take steps to protect life insurance policyholders. Other resolutions favored the introduction of proportional representation over the whole Province; urged that highways be financed by a flat tax of $2 on cars and no increase in the gasoline tax; and favored reduction of salaries of parliamentary representatives to pre-war levels.

President Robert Gardiner was the chief speaker at the evening meeting. He dealt exhaustively with the present economic system, unemployment, exchange and banking and credit. He also spoke of the formation of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, stating the convention has he would never be a party to the U.F.A. being submerged in any other organization. The proposed affiliation with the new Federation marries into practice the principle of co-operation with other social units which the U.F.A. has advocated. The action taken should come before the next Annual Convention for ratification.

Hon. R. G. Reid, who represents the constituency in the Provincial Legislature, speaking on the afternoon session, emphasized the importance of strengthening the U.F.A. organization. He approved the plan for larger municipal units, and declared that it would result in improved service, less overhead cost and considerable savings in administrative expenses. Mr. Reid predicted that one of the most serious problems of the near future would be the relative positions of Federal and Provincial Governments in regard to their fields of taxation.

The Convention was held in Vermilion on August 16th, and was well attended. J. R. Dafoe Minhorn, was elected president, Newman Ottenbreit, director and Mrs. Lee McCallum, Mannville, vice-president, and R. Bruce Hooping, secretary.

(Report of Red Deer Federal Convention on page 24).

Stony Plain Co-operative

"Stony Plain U.F.A. Constituency Co-operative Association is now functioning," wrote H. Matthews, secretary, under date of July 20th. "A shipment of twine is now en route. Arrangements will be made to handle other commodities in order. The response made by the Locals was very gratifying. To be fully successful the apathy of some Locals must be removed. The directors urge these Locals to come forward and support the association. If we will all show a little of the spirit and determination displayed by our business manager, W. T. Popp, the results will be considerable savings to the members and to associations that will be a credit to the constituency and the U.F.A. movement generally."

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National and International Issues Discussed at Indian Federal Convention

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[illegible]

making payments to my creditors the Bank of Commerce will, most certainly, NOT be on the Preferred list.

I consider that a government investigation is in order so that there may not be a repetition of this outrageous state of affairs at the union.

It is difficult in these cases to fix the blame directly on the local manager usually infers that he is acting on instructions from Head Office, while Head Office intimates that such matters are left entirely to the discretion of our local managers.

ARTHUR L. SMITH.

Hillsdale, Alta.

Successful Tour of Battle River

A very successful tour of Battle River in company with President Robert Gardiner is reported by Walter Skinner of Riverton, U.F.A. Director for the district.

"The weather was good and roads in fine condition and the meetings well attended," states Mr. Skinner. "The first meeting was in the form of a picnic at Silver Heights in the S.W. corner of Athabaska Constituency; the next was at Thinwright in the Provincial Constituency Convention, followed by meetings at McLaughlin Hall and Greenlawn Hall, and the last speech was delivered at the Vermilion Constituency Convention at Kitscoty.

Audiences were very keen and attentive and question time usually lasted more than an hour. Particular interest was shown in the recent conference at Calgary; quite a few were fearful that there was an effort being made to establish another party, but when Mr. Gardiner assured them that as far as the U.F.A. was concerned they were determined to retain their group identity, he felt reassured. It was very gratifying to see such a strong evidence of group consciousness."

Huxley to Grainger

The Huxley to Grainger U.F.A. Dist. Association has taken on new life this summer. During the month of July (on July 20th) a very successful picnic was held at Chest Pine Creek school. The association has been for some years registered under the Co-operative Marketing Associations Act. Discussion took place of the question of registration under the Co-operative Associations Act of Alberta, which would bring the association into conformity with the general plans and organization of the U.F.A. Board Cooperative Committee. Arrangements were made to buy several cars of binder twine through Central Office. The Locals of the association and the secretaries of these Locals are: Lovally, Sydney Hepburn; Huxley, Thomas Hills; A. H. McAdams, Three Hills; Hazlewell, Frank Barker; Carbon, Chas. Pine; D. Kuerbis, Chest Pine Creek; Trochu, Lessee Russell; Trochu, Stanley W. Bagnall is secretary-treasurer.

There is a total of 3,877 grain elevators with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels in the western and eastern divisions of Canada. Of this total 3,734 are country elevators with a capacity of 193,324,000 bushels. Manitoba has 339 elevators with a capacity of 25,75[illegible],000 bushels. Saskatchewan has 2,787 elevators with a capacity of 132,535,000 bushels. Alberta has 748 elevators with a capacity of 45,014,200 bushels.

The

Testing Time

In its seventy-five years of service to Canada, The Bank of Toronto has weathered four depressions—the dark days of 1857, the depression of 1873, the panic of 1907 and the deflation of 1921. It has steadily advanced without mergers to its present nation-wide importance. And in these trying times it stands for stability and safety—adhering now, as always, to the policies of sound, conservative banking laid down by its founders.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

measured up to any Province west of the Great Lakes, where they have to meet conditions comparable to those of our own Province.

Turner Valley Situation

"We have some special difficulties in this Province. The Turner Valley situation is one of the most exasperating problems that any Government was ever called to face. The problem is not of our creating. It was all done by another Government; the problem was there, the money was spent, thousands and thousands of people throughout Canada put their money into companies in the Turner Valley, and the sky was red at night with the burning gas—all this before the administration came into the hands of the Provincial Government. And they say that because of our conservation policy we have ruined those investments. Look up your financial journals and the stock prices, and see. The damage was done before we started conservation. The damage was done in the slump of stock. South of the border the governor of one of the States put the militia around the oil wells in order to force them to conserve.

"Here is the problem that we have to face. Well after well was getting drier and drier and wasting gas. Decline of rock pressure was going down day by day. And so we simply had to consider what was the best thing to do. Should we let it go, or should we try to conserve it for the future? It is a question of two and two making four. Which do you think would give you the best chance of realizing something on your investment—if you are among those who invested money in Turner Valley—one policy which simply gives you the value of the naphtha and allows the gas to go to waste, or a policy which gives you exactly the same amount of naphtha, only over a longer term, and added to that the value of the gas? Which is the better policy, one that gives you one asset or one that gives you two assets? There is no question that the policy that gives you two assets will give you the best chance of a return on your investment.

Cannot Segregate One Company

"There are certain persons who don't believe in conservation and they have been preaching the doctrine of unrest. The conservation tests so far conducted by Dr. Wallace—a man whose personal integrity has been unchallenged—show that the rock pressure is going down and the wells are becoming drier and drier, as regards naphtha. They say that the Imperial Oil Company is the one that is benefitting. Certainly the Imperial Oil Company is benefitting. The Imperial Oil, before we had a thing to do with that Valley, obtained 60 per cent of the acreage. We cannot help one company without helping the Imperial Oil. We cannot segregate the one company. We have to put that policy in uniformly. If they say we are allowing some wells to blow, it is not true. If they say the Imperial Oil is influencing the policy of the Government, it is not true. We have the best men we can get in charge of the work. We have brought in an expert from the U.S., independent of all the companies, who stands almost by himself, Mr. Brewster, and we will be guided very largely by his advice so far as the future policy in that field is concerned.

Guarantees to Co-operatives

"Our critics have said a great deal about the guarantees we have given to Farmers' Co-operatives. Within three years no public man in the Province will mention the word Wheat Pool nor the word guarantee by way of criticism. One thing that we have done to help bring about what may be the best reform is to help the people to organize and help themselves. Even if statesmen have made their mistakes in these times, if Governments have made their mistakes, it is equally true that our people have made their mistakes. Take our grain business. What difference would it make if the Government took over the grain business or whether the people themselves took it over? You can get together and do it. Why don't you? I never see U.G.G. and Wheat Pool elevators side by side in the same town, as they are throughout the Province, without thinking, 'O the folly of our people!' One of them could do the business at half the cost. Why don't they do it? Well, we have paved the way in trying to encourage you to do these things.

"The dairy business is being centralized co-operatively—The Edmonton co-operative dairy manufactured 1,900,000 lbs. of butter last year. They are making a success. They are making their payments. In ten years' time they will have paid back their loan and be able to build a new building and then to turn back to the producers every nickle earned in making butter. The Wheat Pool is paying its way. It will make its payment to the Government.

"It is being said that the Government will take their 1929 payments out of the 1932 crop. There is no truth in it at all. We have made an arrangement and will take payment over twenty years."

Telephones

Dealing with the rentals of rural telephones, Mr. Brownlee asked his hearers to try to view this question as citizens of the world. "Alberta is the only Province where you have a completely co-operative telephone system. In Saskatchewan the Government only built the main line. In Alberta the farmer at present rates gets his telephone at some 60 per cent of what it costs to operate it. You may say that the long distance tolls are large because so many farmers have telephones. The fact is that only from 6 per cent to 8 per cent of the long distance calls originate with the rural lines. The balance of it is between the great cities.

Unemployment Relief

"I consider the matter of unemployment relief to be the most vitally important question in our community life today. These men, travelling up and down at the present time in Canada, if they go on for a little while longer, are going to be broken-spirited, to lose the inclination to work—a cancer eating into the heart of Canada. There is only one way it can be stopped. We cannot do it as Provinces. If we do there would be an army from East and West converge on the Province of Alberta. A great deal of this trekking back and forth is to find a little better standard of living somehow.

"Why cannot we forget our Constitution for a little while in Canada? Why cannot we remember that it was built 60 years ago for the time of the horse and buggy, and not for the time of flying machines and automobiles? The Dominion Government are the only people who can handle this situation.

"These unemployed men should be organized: as a peace-time army—not as a war-time army. We should use a little bit of our common sense in peace

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time to save our men, as we did in war time to destroy our fellowmen.

"I said to our Prime Minister a year ago in Calgary: 'I don't care whether you want this Province to pay every dollar or not, you can do it and we will pay any proportionate cost with the rest of the Provinces. In the meantime we are here as a Province. Our finances are limited. We have to go to Ottawa for assistance. We must come to direct relief schemes. The next question is, how are we going to come to as good a standard of living as we can with the resources at our command? By taking the single men and organizing them as a peace-time army, we could stop a lot of the tragedy and unrest and inefficiency that has been shown in this relief work.

"What of the future? We are in a mess, and I would be the last man to try and stand before an intelligent audience and hazard a guess as to whether we have found that long looked for corner. We stand, as a community in Western Canada, in a position that is peculiar among communities of the world, and for this reason, that we do not consume the products that we have grown to any great extent. It is a matter of standards of living, and we want to preserve our standard of living. Purchasing power must be built up before there will be any improvement.

"I stand behind many of the things that have been said today, for currency reform, for other important changes. One of the greatest comforts I find is that those who are in control are being driven, even against their convictions, to change the present order of things to some extent. We need study and thought, and one organization that can fill that need is the U.F.A.

"You may not think Brownlee is a proper person for Premier. You may not care for all that your Federal members stand for. But look beyond that. The wider viewpoint is that the agriculturist of Western Canada should say that we are a vital influence in Canada today. Come in and help us shape those aims and policies!"

DRUMHELLER RALLY

(Continued from page 5)

The whole-hearted support of the audience for the ideas behind the Federation were shown by their enthusiastic reception of its president, and by the applause which frequently punctuated his speech. Mr. Woodsworth related how the Farmer and Labor representatives in the Federal House had found themselves working in accord during the past eleven years, and how the events of the past two years had forced the two movements closer together. Both movements had come to use the phrase "Co-operative Commonwealth" in the gradual shaping of their objective; and so it had been decided that "we could come together in a federation with a view to building up machinery through which we could gain control and form a society with the object of making and distributing goods not for private profit, but for the use of humankind."

The speaker was convinced that organization would proceed throughout the country and, unless an election were suddenly sprung, that the Federation would have candidates in the field from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Labor and Farmer Movements

What was the common cause of the Labor and Farmer movements? We were all in the grip of an economic system that prevented us, farmer and labor, and a great many business and professional men too, from enjoying life as we should. The Mayor of the city had said that most people had two objects in view in coming to this country, to live in decency and some comfort themselves and make reasonable provision for their children. If the present system would enable most of the people to do this, most of the people would not quarrel very much with the system. But it had failed to make this possible, and people were realizing that something was wrong. There were about 700,000 unemployed in Canada, and suffering and insecurity everywhere.

"If this were in Canada alone," continued Mr. Woodsworth, "you might possibly be justified in concluding that if you turned the present Government out everything might be lovely again. But I think you could turn this Government out, just as you turned the Liberals out two years ago, and it would make little difference, because the new Government would go along on similar lines."

The present crisis was different from others, in that it was universal; the existence of the same conditions all over the world confirmed the belief that there was some primary, fundamental cause. There was an inherent defect in the economic system.

"Outworks of Capitalist System"

It would not be an easy matter to set right. "If we capture Parliament," declared Mr. Woodsworth, "we will have but captured the outworks of the present capitalist system." The two old parties would unite against the new forces—but then they would no longer be able to deceive people with their sham fights. "People have been led to believe that there is great danger of their losing something. The less a man has, apparently, the more he is afraid of losing something. But if we have a good group of Members we will command a hearing, and if we have a hearing our success is assured, because our cause is eminently reasonable."

President Gardiner

President Robert Gardiner, M.P., the last speaker, was greeted with very hearty applause. His survey of the present situation and the outlook for the future, although it came at the end of two long sessions, and although, as he remarked with dry humor, the seats were probably not "too soft," was listened to with unflagging interest.

In the U.F.A., declared Mr. Gardiner, the spirit was arising which could not be crushed; the people were determined to see that things were made better for the masses of the people. This great rally was part of an educational campaign throughout the Province, the first of a series that would be held during the fall.

Outstanding among economic problems was the surplus of wheat. At the end of the grain year there was a surplus on hand of over 130 million bushels, and a 400 million bushel crop in sight. There would be no shortage of food. There was nothing one need go short of if he had the purchasing power, but one-fifth of the population of Canada was without purchasing power.

The present depression was the worst the world had ever seen, continued Mr. Gardiner, and embraced problems not encountered in previous depressions. He traced the development of previous systems and declared that we were in the machine age of plenty; it would be merely commonsense to see that it was equitably distributed among the people. Old policies would not do; new policies were required to meet new needs. Debts were an inseparable part of the present system, and unless debts could be scaled down the system could not continue.

Mr. Gardiner referred to the part of the U.F.A. in forming the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, and explained its position.

In conclusion, the speaker maintained that there was no cause for despondency. If the people were prepared to work for the establishment of a new social order, the future would indeed be bright.

U.F.A. Local News

Lone Pine Creek U.F.A. Local held their first picnic recently, followed by a barn dance which was much enjoyed by the young people.

H. Critchlow was successful recently in organizing Bloomsbury U.F.A. Local near Barrhead. There are ten paid-up members, and E. F. Lucas and William Neville are the elected officers.

William Irwine, M. P., was the speaker at a picnic held by Hautain U.F.A. Local at the Battle River Community Park. G. L. Pritchard, secretary, writes that a nice sum was cleared, which will be used in the development of the park.

President Gardiner spoke to a good meeting of Hastings Coulee U.F.A. Local on August 4th, reports C. W. Morgan, secretary. "Altogether his address was very instructive and enlightening, and must have been interesting to judge by the attention the crowd gave him. I am informed by Mr. Keagler that we are gaining a large membership here through the sale of Red Head products."

Over five hundred people attended the first sports day held by South Castor U.F.A. Local, at the Ed. Knaresbro farm. Softball games, running and jumping events, and music by the Castor Junior Band provided entertainment until the late afternoon, when C. F. Pals, president of the Local, called the crowd together to listen to short addresses by J. E. Brown, U.F.A. Director; A. L. Sanders, M.L.A.; Dr. McPherson, and Prof. Gilchrist of Castor. A total of about $120 was raised by admissions, refreshment booth, raffling of a cake and a dance in the evening.

Grateful to Canadian Farmers

"Here is one American who is very grateful for the practical demonstration and object lesson you Canadians are teaching us on this side of the line, concerning successful progress toward more Social Justice for all citizens of the world," writes J. B. Richardson of Lakeside, Washington, in a recent letter to the Editor. Mr. Richardson's letter was accompanied by an order for pamphlets and books from the stock at the U.F.A. Central Office, including several dealing with the subject of financial reform.

The most common causes of tire trouble and the way to avoid them, are described in a useful little booklet, "Tire Care Saves You Money" which can be obtained from Goodyear dealers or branch managers.

"Canada 1932", a useful and attractive handbook of statistics and information, is just off the press. Applications for copies should be addressed to the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Successful Meeting in Grande Prairie

D. M. Kennedy, M. P., Hugh Allen, M.L.A., and I. Y. Macklin, U.F.A. Director, spoke at a series of successful meetings in Grande Prairie constituency recently. The tour was planned for one meeting each day, but in many cases two meetings a day developed. The interest in the movement was amply demonstrated by the good attendance and by sustained interest in the addresses and the questions which invariably followed, states a report of the tour sent in by Mr. Macklin, who adds: "The difficulties of the Fools and the great deflation had the temporary effect of destroying the farmers' faith in their own ability to win 'a place in the sun' of economic life. But there is strong evidence that they are rallying again to the fight with the idea, not of cutting off arms of the economic octopus, but with the idea of making those arms of service rather than arms of predit."

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